KANSAS MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

The Kansas Medical College.

By J. E. MINNEY, A.M., M.D., Topeka.

PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLOGY IN THE KANSAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

A pleasant task has been assigned me this evening — that of welcoming you to the commencement exercises of the Kansas Medical College. We feel proud of this mark of respect and esteem shown by your presence. We feel that you have come here this evening to rejoice with us and to participate in the mental and social feast which we have prepared to strengthen you in your love for home and home institutions. Your presence encourages and confirms us in the belief that you have confidence in our professional ability to do what others can do. This confidence is the anchor that holds and the cement that unites into one the people of a nation, a state, a city and a home. Such a union is indissoluble, containing all of the elements of strength found in human society to bind man to his fellow-man.

The foundation of the Kansas Medical College was laid in and on faith — faith in the ability of the medical profession of Topeka to do the work required in a medical college; faith that the material and facilities were here in the city and tributary to it for carrying on the work; faith that the community would lend its moral support to sustain such an enterprise; faith that the medical profession would patronize a meritorious medical school; faith that the one hundred or more students, who begin the study of medicine in Kansas each year, would largely patronize a home school; faith in the good such a school would do in stimulating the teachers and the medical profession of the whole section of country to better qualify themselves for the practice of medicine and surgery; faith that an institution, like a man, can create a want or a demand by having something or being something which others desire to obtain. What need I say more? To-day, after only four years' trial, this faith has materialized into fact. In all of this, however, we were not unmindful of the words of St. James, who said: "Show me thy faith without thy works and I will show you my faith by my works." Faith was the foundation upon which we stood while we worked.

HISTORY IN BRIEF OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN KANSAS.

In 1872 a medical school was established in Independence, Montgomery county. It did not reach its first dentition. In 1890 a medical college was organized in Wichita with a full corps of teachers; it survived but one year. During the fall and winter of 1888 and 1889, the subject of a medical college was discussed in Topeka. Several conferences were held by a number of the physicians in the city, and it was thought best to consult the chancellor of the State University, Dr. Lippencott. The chancellor was consulted, and I being secretary of the State Medical Society at the time, asked Dr. Lippencott to read a paper before the society on medical education and the advisability of establishing a medical school in Kansas. I gave him the names of some fifty of the leading physicians of the state with whom he could correspond. The doctor prepared an exhaustive paper on the subject, incorporating the opinions of the physicians con-

sulted, which he read before the society in May, 1889. The consensus of opinion was against a medical school. I adopted the general opinion and with me the matter rested. In June, 1889, the State Medical Society having been held in May, Drs. J. C. McClintock and M. B. Ward having conferred with each other, they concluded that a medical college should be established in Topeka, and at once. With stock book in hand they visited the physicians and business men in the city and solicited subscriptions. Having secured a sufficient amount, a charter was filed, the school was named, a meeting of the stockholders was called, directors were elected and they in turn elected a faculty, and the paper work of the school was completed. It was now August and too late to begin school, and the time set for the opening was September, 1890. It was a busy year for the new faculty. During the winter a dissecting class was formed to determine whether material could be obtained and if the hand had forgotten its cunning. Both objects were accomplished. In April, 1890, a training or trial school was organized and the prospective teachers were required to deliver a number of lectures before the faculty as a class. The lectures were interesting and instructive, and not one teacher failed.

The announcements were sent out in June, rooms were secured and the Kansas Medical College opened her doors September 16, 1890, invitingly and confidingly to the public. The school closed in March, 1891, without conferring the degree. Twenty-two students were matriculated. The next session — that of 1891 and 1892 — twenty-eight students were enrolled and two received the degree of M.D. Both had studied medicine four years, and are proving themselves worthy practitioners. Having confidence in the future of the school, and being crowded for room, larger quarters were secured. At an additional cost of some eight or nine hundred dollars the new rooms were fitted up, and the third and fourth sessions have been held in this building. The third year thirty-five students were matriculated and ten received the degree, they having attended the school three full years. This evening witnesses the close of the fourth session. The degree will be conferred on seven graduates. The enrollment reaches forty-three, or one more than double the first years'. You will observe that, scripturally speaking, we are not respectors of sex. We believe that "God created man, male and female created he them," with equal rights, privileges and opportunities which no human power has the right to abridge. The work of the women cannot be excelled in the class or the dissecting room. Instead of the study of medicine making them rough, coarse and masculine, a cultured and refining influence has been exerted on the whole class by the eleven ladies in it, making the conversation in the dissecting room fitting for any scientific public assemblage and the morals of the class far superior to any medical school within my knowledge where ladies are not admitted.

A BRIEF RETROSPECT.

An institution, like a man, lives and succeeds because it deserves to succeed. That is, because of what it is and what it has done and what it proposes to do.

WHAT THE KANSAS MEDICAL COLLEGE IS.

It is a medical school second to none in the United States in its purposes, aims and requirements for admission and graduation. What it lacks in apparatus it makes up in the earnestness, zeal and interest in the welfare and opportunities given to each student personally by each teacher, thus giving him the practical, essential, bedside medical education, and fitting him for entering safely and intelligently into active practice because of his personal experience.

WHAT THE KANSAS MEDICAL COLLEGE HAS DONE.

1. It has stimulated medical education in Topeka and the state at large, and the adjoining states. I venture the assertion that a greater amount of study has been done with a definite object in view and scientific research made in Topeka during the past five years in medicine than ever before in her

history, and because of the existence of the school. The character of the work done is of a higher order. There is no legitimate operation done on the human body but what can be done as skillfully, scientifically and safely in Topeka to-day as any place in the world.

2. It has made Topeka a medical center of no secondary importance. Aside from the students remaining here for six months each year, hundreds of patients from a distance are treated here each year who formerly sought treatment elsewhere.

3. The names of men in Topeka have become household words in medicine and surgery, and are known abroad, who otherwise must have remained almost obscure from lack of opportunity to let the world know what they could do. These benefits are not confined to the teachers wholly, but they have been endemic and epidemic. Physicians outside of the school in our city and in neighboring cities and hamlets have been stimulated by the school to greater deeds and better work.

4. The state at large has been the gainer by this institution. We claim, therefore, that the school has been a prime factor in stimulating the medical profession to greater and better scientific and practical work in Kansas and the west.

WHAT THE KANSAS MEDICAL COLLEGE PROPOSES TO DO.

Her level best.

By way of parenthesis, but in the line of medical education I will speak of another factor of importance at work in medicine in Topeka, *i. e.*, the KANSAS MEDICAL JOURNAL. It was founded the year before the school by a joint stock company and published monthly until January 1, 1894, since which time it has been published weekly. The man to whom the credit in the main belongs, and who has published it from the beginning, is a young man. He was at the beginning of the JOURNAL'S existence comparatively unknown, without influential friends and without money, but he had the essential—that which the world depends upon and always has—energy, pluck and ability. He owns the JOURNAL office, superintends the publication of the JONRNAL, is secretary of the faculty and board of trustees of the Kansas Medical College, and professor of laryngology, rhinology and diseases of the chest in the school. I would mention his name if he was not so bashful—Dr. McVey, Jr.

We will now have the pleasure of listening to General J. C. Caldwell.

Faculty Address.

Delivered to the Graduating Class of the Kansas Medical College, March 28, 1894,

BY

R. E. McVEY, M.D., Topeka,

PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE IN THE KANSAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To the Graduating Class:

You have now completed the four years' course of study required of you by the Kansas Medical College.

Four years of study and preparation before entering upon the professional duties of the physician seems like a long time. But four years' study and investigation of the tissues, which go to make up the human body, and the diseases to which they are liable, have developed in you new powers of thought; you now have trained minds and trained hands.

To be a physician requires the highest degree of scholarship. To study medicine is to study the science of being or ontology. The study of medicine requires a knowledge of science, physics, metaphysics, mathematics, literature, things material and immaterial.

Science is the product of mind itself. The mind unfolds to us the nature of the things around us and teaches us how our health is affected from day to day by the great cosmic influences which make up our environment.

The study of medicine is related to physics in the latent forces found in minerals, plants and animals, in their chemistry and morphology. The word physician means a knowledge of physics.

The study of medicine is related to metaphysics in its hidden phenomena which underlie all mental actions, cause and effect, growth and decay, strength and weakness, life and death.

The study of medicine is related to mathematics in its computation qualities and mechanics. The heart and bloodvessels and the blood which circulates through them are under the laws of hydrodynamics.

The study of medicine is related to literature in its history, experiments, geography, biography and the records of the thoughts of its great philosophers for centuries.

The application of medical education to the practice of medicine consists in the ability to interpret the impress of nature's forces upon the human organism; the resources of the living organism to resist the invasion of foreign foes and its own intrinsic powers in curing its curable diseases.

Every class of tissue found on the human organism has a specialized function; this function corresponds to some form of physical force found outside of the organism, and the physical forces within and physical forces without are reciprocal in their relations.

The functions of tissues and their relations to physical process and mental phenomena could only be understood by unfolding them leaf by leaf.

Having gone over all the tissues in your dissection, and having passed your examinations in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, physical diagnosis, theory and practice, obstetrics, surgery and clinical medicine, and the specialties, the Kansas Medical College gives you the right to take your places in the ranks of the great medical profession, to which you are expected to lend a fostering hand in keeping medical knowledge in a corresponding ratio with knowledge in general.

The medical profession to-day holds in is great libraries, the experiences, the thoughts, the wisdom of its greatest thinkers for centuries. If you are to hold your places in the ranks of the profession with its present rate of progress you will have to work, study and think—to think consecutively, vigorously and effectively. To study and to think is to exercise your mental faculties in accordance with their highest design. Patient study in your libraries will be a promotor of self-control; it will make you easy in the society of the good and the learned.

Acquaintance with the thoughts of the leading physicians of the country will help to make you broad and catholic in spirit. A broad and catholic spirit is the only remedy for the cure of professional ignorance and jealousy.

You are to associate with the moral and immoral elements of society, but you will find under the proper degree of pressure that there is a latent good in every man. This latent good may be brought to the surface, improved, widened and deepened until it dominates the conscious conceptions of the man.

Your diploma is a passport which will admit you into any state to practice your profession.

It takes some time for a physician to become a fixture in society. If you are to succeed in business, you must command the respect of your confreres. If you have the respect of the medical profession, it will insure you the respect of the common people.

In every community there is a standard of morals. When this standard of morals corresponds to the universal standard it becomes a binding force upon its citizens.

Physicians should have an ideal standard of morals which is higher than the average standard. The physician's education and training produces an advancement in intellectual development and there should be a corresponding moral growth. Your individual ideal standard of right and wrong will determine your conduct towards your fellow-men. If you do not have an ideal standard of morals, then you should do right out of respect for the right, or for the general good. After four years' study and expense in qualifying yourselves for the practice of medicine, you are entitled to a just compensation for your services.

You will be appreciated by the people if you are worthy of confidence, for "God has

created medicine out of the earth and he that is wise will not abhor them."

The skill of the physician shall lift up its head and in the sight of great men he shall be held in admiration.

Medicinal Properties of Cod-Liver Oil.

Cod-liver oil in one or two teaspoonful doses after meals is a cure for white swelling. It is also an invaluable aid in the cure of bone diseases. For pale, sickly children, with swollen bowels, there is no remedy equal to cod-liver oil. Feeble, pale people, who complain of their liability to catch cold very frequently, especially upon the slightest exposure to the weather, should know there is no better check to this tendency than cod-liver oil. It is well known what a boon it is to the consumptive; it lessens his cough, increases his strength and often stops the progress of the disease, and materially prolongs his life. To those broken down by any chronic disease it is a wonderful aid in rebuilding and restoring health. For the nervous, the neuralgic and the sufferers from skin diseases it is a helpful medicine. In fact, cod-liver oil deserves the highest esteem. In addition to its remedial qualities it possesses great value as food.—*Ex.*

A PREPARATION from the brain of the sheep injected into the epileptic will cure his epilepsy, so it is claimed. While medical journals mention all the new remedies and treatments, so far as possible, so their readers may know what is going on in the medical world, it is not good practice to try them unless they have become pretty thoroughly established, or from the nature of the agent or plan the physician can see a little common sense or reason in it.

THE smoke of burnt sugar in the ear will often relieve earache.

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Topeka, Kansas, Saturday, March 31, 1894.

Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the Kansas Medical College were held in Library Hall, Wednesday evening, March 28, 1894. The hall was well filled with an appreciative and intelligent audience.

The exercises were opened with music by Watson's orchestra and a prayer by Rev. Linus Blakesley.

Dr. J. E. Minney, master of ceremonies, as an introduction to the proceedings, made some remarks upon the history, progress and success of the college, (see page 171,) after which he introduced General J. C. Caldwell, who spoke of recognized progress in surgery, the ability of our surgeons to perform wonders upon the human body not before dreamed of. He said the popular opinion was that in therapeutics there had been little or no advance. He referred to the

discoveries in pathology and etiology of disease, and the immense strides that have been made in our knowledge of the incurable diseases. Tuberculosis, which destroys more lives than either small-pox or cholera, is now positively known to be a disease of specific origin and not hereditary. He referred to the ancient philosophers and the accurate knowledge of certain physiological laws that has been handed down from Hyppocrates. He spoke of the great congress of physicians now in session at Rome, and said that he believed the results of this congress would be more beneficial to mankind than the results of any religious conference that could be held. The address exhibited a profound knowledge of the subject with which he had to deal.

The faculty address was delivered by Dr. R. E. McVey, professor of clinical medicine. (See page 173.)

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred upon Albert E. Gundry, Harriet E. Adams, Ellsworth E. Evans, Mary V. Church, William H. Rogers, Reuben E. Buchmaster and John Alfred Elmere by Chief Justice A. H. Horton, president of the board of trustees. He congratulated each one on having completed the course. "The college sends you forth," he said, "with this testimonial as to your worth and your ability. The opportunities of youth are before you. We who are past the meridian of life appreciate what it is to be young, to have the hopes, the aspirations, the ambitions of your years. We would give worlds to stand as you stand with nearly all of life before you.

"The profession you have chosen is one of the highest respectability and honor. A physician goes into the home, understanding the secrets and sorrows of the family. He is their advisor, counsellor and friend. He acts as the Good Samaritan, and holds the keys of life and death. In your career, the trustees present their wishes for the greatest material prosperity, and when at last the Great Physician calls for you, may you look back upon a world benefited by your labors and blessed by your professional example."

At the close of the exercises, Dr. Minney presented the operating case, offered by Swift & Holliday to the graduate passing the best examination in surgery, to Miss Harriet Adams. Miss Adams is a daughter of Judge F. G. Adams, of the State Historical Society.

The faculty, trustees, alumni and students then adjourned to the Copeland hotel, where the annual lunch was served. The spacious dining hall had been elegantly arranged with three long tables, decorated with palms and easter lillies, and lighted with colored lamps. Music was furnished by Watson's orchestra.

The menu cards were tied with the college colors—purple and orange—and suggested the following delicacies: Blue points, cream of celery, olives, radishes, cutlets of white fish, curied potatoes, turkey, lamb's tongue, veal loaf, ham, punch imperial, scallop sweet breads, chicken salad, sliced tomatoes, vanilla ice cream, fancy cakes, American cheese, crackers, fruit, nuts, coffee.

After the coffee was served, the guests were invited by the toastmaster, Dr. W. E. McVey, to listen to an expression from the "class of '94," by Mary V. Church, M.D. Her response was an eloquent review of the pleasures and pains of college life. "Our Alma Mater" was responded to by Dr. Ellsworth E. Evans.

Dr. Alkire made some very pleasing remarks upon "Man is Fearfully and Wonderfully Made." "The Doctor's Wife," by Dr. R. S. Magee, was particularly pleasing to the married doctors and those who expect to be.

During the evening each of the seven members of the graduating class was presented with an elegant surgical hand bag, as a reward of merit, by Dr. J. C. McClintock. The presentation speeches were made by Dr. J. E. Minney.

MYOPIA is increasing in the negro race as they become more cultured.—BURNETT.

Medical Societies.

April seems to be a favorite month for society meetings, and the first week seems to be especially selected. Beginning April 2d, the Northwest Kansas Society hold their meeting at Oakley, Kansas. On the 3d and 4th the Tri-State Medical Society meets in Kansas City, and on the 5th the Golden Belt Society at Abilene.

It is unfortunate that these meetings come so closely together, as there are many of us who would like to attend all of them, but on account of distance will be prevented from doing so.

"Belly-Rippers."

One of our southern contemporaries comments as follows upon the rage for abdominal operations:

"No month passes by but that one or more of our exchanges contains reports of laparotomies in the median line (?)—ovariotomies, etc., performed by unknown celebrities—reports that contain nothing new in operative technique or after-treatment that really convey no other information than that the reporter has operated upon a certain number of cases with certain alleged results; reports that, in view of their evident self-advertising purpose, are of little value even as statistical material. The average practitioner, when he comes to a contribution of the kind, looks at its title, mutters 'chestnuts,' or something more forcible, and shows his good sense by passing to the next article.

"Not only are such reports devoid of practical value, but they even fail in the accomplishment of their purpose of advertising the operator as a skillful surgeon, since this class of operations can now be performed by any third-class surgeon if he has only the temerity which third-class men usually possess. We have read of even a cow executing a laparotomy with good after-results, and may all, therefore, take it for granted that Tom, Dick and Harry can rip bellies successfully without giving them from three to thirty pages of valuable space in which to herald the fact, which is wonderful or even interesting to no one but themselves.

"Join us in asking the now Ancient Order of Eminent Belly-Rippers to 'give us a rest,' and if they are unwilling or unable to do so, to start an organ of their own in which they can 'swap lies' to their heart's content without roiling the feelings of more than ninety-nine per cent. of readers."

The foregoing is somewhat aggressive, but nevertheless carries its due measure of truth. There seems to be a rage for all new operations, and those within the domain of abdominal surgery certainly have not escaped. Within a twelvemonth nearly a score of operations have come to our notice that were entirely uncalled for. It is not long since we knew the abdomen to be opened, purportedly for the removal of a tumor, when before the operation it was well known such tumor could not be meddled with. The operator, however, was able to add one more to his long list of operations.

Certainly it is time a halt was called in the matter of operations "for a record".—*Medical Age.*

Eye Surgery.

In the Wurzburg clinic, in place of antisepsis, asepsis is employed before, during and after the operation. In place of sublimate they use sterilized salt solution. Twelve hours before the operation the eye is closed with a moist sublimate solution, 1-5000. Just before the operation this is removed and the exterior of the eye washed with soap and sterilized salt solution, and the conjunctiva wiped out with the salt solution only. The instruments are boiled, the dressings and solutions sterilized.—*Archives.*

THE iris is the principal causative factor in glaucoma, according to Ulrich.

The Treatment and Cure of Chancre with Peroxide of Hydrogen.

BY WILLARD PARKER WORSTER, M.D.,
NEW YORK.

From the Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases, February, 1894.

The subject of the best treatment of the primary sore of syphilis has occupied the minds of investigators of late years to such an extent that almost every surgeon has a different method, and the general practitioner is somewhat at a loss to know which is the best treatment to employ as the most expeditious means of relieving the anxiety of the patient and curing the lesion. The special purpose of this paper is to draw attention to a particular method of treatment, which not only relieves the anxiety of the patient and places him in a delightful buoyancy of mind, but cures the chancre in the shortest possible time, without pain or detention from business, and with less scar and less destruction of tissue than any other method.

The chancres of the following cases, selected from a good many recorded, were of the large Hunterian variety, embracing the worst forms of sloughing and phagedena.

CASE I. Mr. K., aged 38, came to me January 29, 1891, with a large sloughing single chancre, situated on the right side and at the base of the glans penis, at the junction of the prepuce and very deep; incubation about thirty days; penis large and soft. Sprayed it with full strength solution (15 volumes) of peroxide of hydrogen medicinal (Marchand's), at 60 pounds pressure, and dressed with iodol powder, and continued the same treatment every morning at 7 o'clock.

February 20th, sprayed it as above; sore now only skin deep, and continued till February; sore healed; duration of treatment, twenty-five days.

CASE II. Mr. W. B. came to me September 6, 1892, with a single sloughing chancre on left glans penis and corresponding ulceration on prepuce; incubation about thirty days; sprayed with peroxide of hydrogen, full strength, 60 pounds pressure, and dressed with iodol; continued same treatment every evening at 7:30 o'clock for sixteen days.

September 23d, sore almost healed.

September 25th, sprayed for the last time to-day; duration of treatment, nineteen days.

CASE III. Mr. L., aged 28 years, came to me August 23, 1893, with a phagedenic chancre, thirty-five days' incubation, situated immediately at meatus urinarius, and sloughing its way very rapidly into the urethra; sprayed it with peroxide of hydrogen, full strength, 60 pounds pressure, and dressed with iodol powder. Continued the same treatment every evening at 7:30 o'clock.

August 30th, sore almost healed up, only some granulations left. Continued the same treatment every evening till September 4th. Sprayed it to-day for the last time; there only being the surface of the sore about the size of pin's head. Considered himself cured and said he would not come again. Duration of treatment, eleven days.

The above cases, selected from many recorded cases, on account of their possessing the worst features of the initial lesion, serve as good examples of the treatment by the peroxide of hydrogen method.

I treated Mr. K., of Case I, on two different occasions for the same disease in exactly the same manner, and the two cases are about identical in regard to length of time of treatment and as to details, and he got well in about the same manner.

The case of Mr. L. presented the worst features of phagedena, which was so virulent that I think he would have lost the greater part of the glans penis if he had been treated by the nitric acid or caustic method, and, as it was, the ulcer healed with a very small scar, scarcely noticeable.

The pressure of the spray (60 pounds), which is one of the most important factors in the whole method, not only cleanses and produces thorough asepsis of it, killing the germs of the disease at the very bottom of the ulcer, but the oxygen of the peroxide ærates the blood through the capillaries and arrests the progress of the disease at the nearest possible point, allowing the process

of repair to commence as soon as possible, according to the severity of the disease, with the least loss and destruction of tissue and consequent scar. It must be particularly understood that in using this treatment all instruments, spray-tubes and bottles must be made of either glass or hard rubber, for the reason that metals, with one or two exceptions, coming in contact with the peroxide, will destroy its component parts and render it useless, and I have found also a great difference in the results if the peroxide is fresh or otherwise. The first effect of a spray of peroxide upon the ulcer is to deposit upon it a thick film of albumen; this should be allowed to remain for about half a minute or less; then continue the spraying till a large tubefull has been used (one ounce); as the sore progresses, the spraying causes a good flow of rich arterial blood upon it, which merely shows returning healthy conditions.

The treatment is entirely painless, and the patients do not experience any annoyance or inconvenience whatever while carrying the disease, and freely express themselves as well pleased with its effect.

No internal medication during this stage is given. The iodol powder is used only as an antiseptic, to protect the sore from external influences until it is sprayed again the next day, keeping the sore in as good a condition as it is left by the spraying, which must be done once every day until the ulcer is healed.

This method of the treatment of chancre has been, in my hands, the best and most successful of all methods that I have heretofore adopted.

Succi's Digestion.

Dr. Sansoni has published, in the *Riforma Medica*, some notes on the gastric secretion of Succi, the fasting man, which are pathologically interesting. It would appear that Succi's stomach does not secrete hydrochloric acid, the defect being functional and not the result of an anatomical lesion. It is believed that prolonged fasts have brought about this state of things, and that in consequence of it the sensation of hunger is suppressed. The absence of the acid, moreover, probably helps in the resistance to the effects of starvation. The question arises whether we would not all be better without hydrochloric acid in our stomachs. There would be then no fear of overeating and the disastrous effects of gluttony would forever be removed. One formal meal a day, containing of proteids 118 grams, carbohydrates 500, and fats 60, with a pinch of salt, would carry us all though.—*Medical Record.*

Guaiacol as a Topical Application in the Treatment of Acute Tonsillitis.

Dr. James Harvey Raymond, of Chicago, Illinois, in an article on this subject, says:

"The author, in his experiments with guaiacol during the past few months, has demonstrated that this drug is entitled to be considered a valuable remedy in the treatment of this affection.

"He had had an opportunity of observing its effects in a large number of cases in the clinics of Professor E. Eletcher Ingals, and of the Central Free Dispensary, and in private practice. The result was that of marked relief in the majority of cases treated. At my solicitation Professor A. C. Cotton has given it a trial. He reports marked and immediate improvement in over ninety per cent. of the forty-two cases in which he has applied guaiacol to the tonsil. Dr. John Edwin Rhodes reports having used the remedy in a number of cases with marked benefit, and mentions one case in which there were evidences of a speedy suppuration in the tonsil which was speedily relieved by the guaiacol. He has also used the remedy in facial erysipelas, and reports that the inflammation seemed to be checked, and relief was promptly afforded by the application. My friend Dr. Arthur M. Corwin has

of late been applying the remedy in all cases of acute tonsillitis and pharyngitis which have appeared at his clinic at the Central Free Dispensary and in private practice, and reports fifteen cases, a few of which seem to give promise of a phlegmonous course. In every instance there was improvement of all the symptoms after the first application, and in none did suppuration occur. Three cases were apparently aborted within twenty-four hours, and subsided almost completely after the second application, made after an interim of forty-eight hours.

"Of my own cases, in every one, except three, pure guaiacol was applied. In the others it was thought that a fifty-per-cent. solution in oil of sweet almonds, applied with an atomizer, would be sufficient, but it proved of much less value than the pure drug.

"As might be expected, the application is somewhat unpleasant and is attended with quite a little smarting, but as its duration is only from one to five minutes in most cases (although in some instances it lasted for several hours), the relief immediately following more than overbalanced the pain caused by the application. However, it is frequently no more painful than nitrate of silver, or many other remedies commonly used, and possesses many advantages over them, the cardinal one being as a curative measure or an abortifacient. It was thought that a thorough application of cocaine (ten per cent. solution) prior to the application of guaiacol would lessen the degree of smarting, but it seemed to aggravate it. The applications were made by means of a cotton swab dipped into pure guaiacol, and applied over the surface of the tonsils, care being taken to prevent it from getting into the larynx. To keep the throat moistened, troches of althea, or guaiac, or gargles were given. In every case where marked febrile symptoms were noted, the temperature was found to drop from one degree to normal within a few hours. In one case where it registered 103.5° F., it fell to normal in four hours.

"In the superficial or lacunar variety, the inflammation was terminated far more speedily than in the phlegmonous.

"In a number of cases with a history of having had quinsy, and where every evidence of a recurrent attack was present, it was found that not more than two applications were necessary to abort the disease, and in many instances it did not last more than forty-eight hours, and in none did suppuration occur. In many cases where patients were unable to swallow without intense pain, they were able to do so within ten minutes. In a few patients suffering a primary attack, swelling was seen to subside within a few hours.

"I have omitted tabulating or describing each case separately, but I am quite satisfied that pure guaiacol applied locally, early in an attack of acute tonsilitis, on account of its penetrating the tissues deeply, acts as a most efficient antiseptic. I believe it arrests the action of pathogenic and pyogenic microbes, which, when accomplished, speedily ends the inflammation and prevents suppuration, often aborting one of the most painful acute affections of the throat the physician is called upon to treat."—*Medical Record.*

The Staining of Living Cells.

Professor Ehrich, at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society, said that for a number of years he had been attempting to decide certain biological therapeutic medicinal questions by the introduction of coloring material into the bodies of animals. In the course of his investigation he propounded the question, which of all coloring material had the greatest affinity to the living animal. The answer was very simple. On experiments with tadpoles he found that neutral red was the best suited for staining purposes, a material that had not hitherto been used in microscopic work, but which could be obtained from Grubler. If the color was diluted and an alkali added, a fuchsin color was produced. From the manner of stain-

ing it could be seen whether an animal tissue was alkaline, weakly alkaline or acid. If, for instance, a tadpole was made to swim in a weak solution of neutral red (1 to 2,300,000) it was astonishing how it absorbed the coloring material. It became red in a quarter of an hour. If they were kept in the fluid a longer time, all the tissue of the body, the brain, etc., became perfectly red. The speaker knew of no material so suited for staining living cells as neutral red. Such coloring material must, therefore, be possessed of two properties: 1. It must be able to penetrate the covering membranes of the living tissues. 2. There must be something in the cell that has an active attraction for the staining material.—*Medical Record.*

Treatment of Old Luxations of the Shoulder.

Thiery (*La Tribune Medicale*, 27 annee, 2e ser., No. 4) presented a patient forty-eight years of age, suffering from luxation of the shoulder for three months. The luxation was of the subcoracoid variety. In case of the shoulder, Thiery holds that the case must be considered old after the lapse of a month. As to the question of irreducibility, Nelaton's teaching is followed, that the common cause of this is a button-hole tear in the capsule without detachment of the latter from its points of bony insertion; hence the posterior portion of the capsule lies across the glenoid cavity, practically filling this shallow depression. As the luxation persists, the glenoid cavity becomes less marked. Also it is quite possible for the head of the humerus to pass through a button-hole opening of the coraco-brachialis or it may pass quite under this muscle. In one case seen by the author the head of the bone had perforated the pectoral muscle and become subcutaneous. Reduction by ordinary means was quite impossible, and before the bone could be replaced open incision was required, although the injury was only of eight days' standing. In this instance the pectoral muscle offered no obstacle to reduction, the coraco-brachialis being the muscle at fault.

Adhesions quickly take place between the capsule and joint surface after luxation, thus rendering return by manipulation progressively more difficult. Moreover, the head of the bone contracts adhesions in its new position as a part of nature's process in forming an artificial joint. The author advises always, in case of old luxations, to first try the proceeding of Kocher before having recourse to other methods. This can be attempted without anæsthesia. In the event of failure, ether is administered, and counter-extension and coaptation attempted. In case of failure in efforts not persisted in for an undue length of time, the question of operation will depend upon the amount of motion which the surgeon is able to procure by his manipulation. If this is sufficient to qualify the patient for his work, and if, moreover, there has been no complaint of great and disabling pain, it is well to advise against open operation.

In the case presented, as the movements were sefficient and as the patient was not seriously incommoded, surgical intervention was rejected.

In discussing what should be done in operative cases, subcutaneous division of fibrinous bands was absolutely rejected, as was manual osteoclasis, with the idea of forming an artificial joint. The method of operation in these cases should be opening the articulation by a free incision, preparing the glenoid cavity, freeing the head of the bone and placing it in its normal position. If, when this operation is attempted, the head of the bone is so firmly fixed in its abnormal position that it is impossible to mobilize it, resection of the humerus is indicated, saving, however, as much of the shaft as possible. —*Therapeutic Gazette.*

THE cyanide of mercury solution (1-1500) is recommended as a good antiseptic solution, and it does not coagulate albumen.

The Treatment of Fibrinous Pneumonia by Large Doses of Digitalis.

Belloti (*Racoglitore Medico; Rev. Internationale de Bibliographie Medicale*) confirms his previous experience, and that of Filk, Petrescu and other observers, regarding the good results obtained in the treatment of fibrinous pneumonia (diplococcus of Fraenkel). The author advises the simultaneous use of a milk diet and, in certain cases, general bloodletting. Large doses of digitalis are necessary in pneumonia patients in proportion to the gastric catarrh present and the diminution of hydrochloric acid, both of which phenomena tend to lessen the absorption of material by the portal circulation. On the other hand, certain active principles of digitalis exercise on the liver a special function, and a decided one on the pneumotoxines elaborated by the diplococcus. The medium dose employed by the author was four grams of digitalis, in the form of infusion, administered in separate doses. He advises, again, the addition to the infusion of a little mucilage of gum arabic and laudanum, in order to avoid the untoward effects that may arise.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

The Treatment of Whooping-Cough by Bromoform.

According to the *Revue Internationale de Bibliographie Medicale*, Pelicer has employed bromoform with very good results in the treatment of this obstinate affection. It is a colorless liquid, produced by the action of bromine on alcohol in the presence of a base. When administered to animals by inhalation or hypodermic injection, it produces narcosis, without greatly disturbing the respiration or circulation. The dose is one drop for each year of the patient, given four times a day, but this dose should be increased progressively until it is taken many times a day. He has given as much as forty-eight drops a day during six days to a child of two years, but after this dosage he observed a general erythema, but no diarrhœa. There was increased frequency of the pulse and respiration. Bromoform diminishes the number of the attacks and their duration. Under its influence the vomiting ceases and the appetite returns. It is to be employed during a period of two or three weeks. In a number of cases he used it even longer than this.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

The Employment of an Oil of Biniodide of Mercury as an Antiseptic in Certain Affections of the Eye.

J. Braquehave (*Archives d'Ophthalmologie*, November, 1893) describes his experiences with an oil of the biniodide of mercury. Various maladies have been treated, namely, squamous and ulcerated blepharitis, styes, ulcers of the cornea and granulations. Braquehave comes to the following conclusions:

1. The treatment with the oil of biniodide of mercury—4 parts to 1000—is an excellent application for all microbic inflammations of the ciliary border, provided the area affected is first thoroughly curetted.

2. This medicament may be used in ulcers of the cornea resulting from neglected traumatisms, even when accompanied by hypopyon.

3. It should not be used when ulceration of the cornea is the result of an inflamed condition of the eye, as, for instance, in phlyctenular conjunctivitis.

4. It may also be tried in granular lids.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

BROWN.—"You don't look well, lately, Robinson."

Robinson.—"No; I can't sleep at night on account of lung trouble."

Brown.—"Nonsense; your lungs are all right."

Robinson.—"Yes, mine are; the trouble is with the baby's."—*Life.*

Health and Pleasure Resorts of Colorado.

Recent reports on the diversified topography of Colorado show this state to possess provision by nature for health and pleasure resorts sufficient in number and variety to accommodate the civilized world in its multitudinous wants and fancies. Scores of mineral springs of the highest medicinal value, with good and ample accommodations, exist in all parts of the mountaneous regions. While the field is one most inviting to the health seeker and tourist, happily these resorts are environed by streams, lakes and forests in which fish and game abound for the sportsman.

Nowhere is there a place of resort or a point of vantage to the tourist that is not conveniently reached by a line of railway from Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo, and a trip to any of them is filled with the most fascinating surprises of mountain grandeur and beauty.

HEALTH AND WEALTH.

Colorado Springs, famed over two continents as a health and pleasure resort, is surrounded by the scenic wonders of the Pike's Peak region and possesses an all-year-round climate, unsurpassed upon the globe. Elegant hotels accommodate the throng of tourists and invalid travel which flows into it at all seasons of the year; while its broad, shaded avenues are lined with tasteful cottages and the homes of wealth and luxury. In Colorado Springs may be enjoyed not only a superb climate and the marvels of Rocky Mountain scenery, but, in addition, all the comforts and conveniences, and a large share of the pleasures and advantages of modern city life.

Manitou, the "Saratoga of the West," a fashionable resort, famous for the variety of its springs, the deliciousness of their waters and its superb hotel appointments, nestles at the very foot of Pike's Peak, the "Gem of the Rockies." Its many caves and canons, its sparkling waterfalls, charming nooks and delightful walks and drives, makes Manitou one of the most desirable places to spent the summer season, as thousands of yearly visitors testify.

Glenwood Springs is located in the beautiful valley of the Grand river in the midst of mountain grandeurs, and is one of the greatest sanitariums in the world. With its thermal springs, highly efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism and chronic diseases, the magnificent hotel, "Colorado," its mammoth swimming pools, its rich and extensive bath houses, its gorgeous surroundings, its fine fishing streams and its timbered hills abounding in game, render it one of the most charming spots in all the mountains at any season of the year.

SPORT AND PLEASURE.

Wagon Wheel Gap, on the Gio Grande river, is a gem of the great San Louis Park; it is a favorite resort of the fisherman, its streams team with trout and its surrounding hills abound in game; its healing waters are so well known as not to require any elaborate mention.

Ponca Springs, on the slope of the Continental Divide, was from time unknown the healing fountain of the Indian. Here there are ninety-nine hot springs flowing from a field of tufa, chemically the same as that at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Cottonwood Hot Springs, near Buena Vista, under the shadow of the Collegiate mountain range, possesses great curative properties for skin and blood diseases, and is situated within a convenient and pleasant drive from Cottonwood Lakes, which abound in mountain trout.

Pagosa Hot Springs were also discovered by the Indian to be "Big Medicine," because of their wonderful cures of calculus, skin diseases and rheumatism.

Trimble Hot Springs is one of the great attractions of the famous "Silver San Juan," and a most delightful health resort.

The celebrated hot springs of Ojo Caliente are situated eleven miles from Barranca on the Espinola branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railway with stage line connection. The waters cure paralysis, rheumatism and kindred diseases.

The fame of the Ouray hot springs takes precedence to that of the rich mining camp surrounding the city. From the first days of settlement these waters have been highly efficacious in the cure of rheumatism, cutaneous and blood complaints.

Cebolla Springs, in Gunnison county, have been know from the earliest days of settlement for the wonderful healing qualities in many diseases. The hot springs are especially efficacious in rheumatism, while the soda amd iron springs are beneficial in stomach and kidney troubles.

At Canon City there are several cold mineral springs, one of them resembling the celebrated waters of Vichy, and it is bottled and shipped extensively.

The Waunita hot springs, in Gunnison county, is a resort of considerable local repute, for the curative properties of the waters.

NATURE'S SANITARIUM.

As a sanitarium, great things may be spoken of Steamboat Springs, in Routt county. Nearly one hundred mineral springs of different kinds, ranging from cold to 150 degrees temperature, immediately surround the town, which has all the accommodations of a health resort. Two springs represent the highest type of Vichy water. These waters cure many human ills, and the hot sulphur pool, a natural bath, is extremely efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism.

All these places are amply provided with bath houses and other requisite accommodations for visitors, while the surrounding country affords many advantages of sport and pleasure recreation.

Idaho Springs, situated at the western head of Clear Creek canon, thirty-seven miles from Denver, is a delightful town, because of its beautiful surroundings and its healing thermal waters. From this point the picturesque mountain roads lead the way to the great parks, the lakes, the rivers and forests of northern Colorado.

SUPERB SCENERY.

In this mighty expanse of diversified country, nature has provided with lavish hand for all the wants and delights of man. The mountains hold for future ages the world's variety of material resource; the valleys, the water and soil for his permanent maintenance. Here great forests checquer the country, beautiful lakes dot the mountains and streams of limpid water fret the valleys. Here is the home and kingdom of all varieties of American game, and here abound the beautiful mountain trout, so famous and peculiar to Colorado. Here also are some of the most valuable and attractive watering places in the world awaiting future fame.

On the journey many of the most notable places in the state are seen, while before the wandering vision of the tourist there is an ever-changing panorama of peaks and parks; of chasms and canons, and all the fascinating features of beauty and grandeur in the great mountain chains. Among the scenes of most striking interest, as they are viewed in glances from the car window, are the Spanish Peaks, Veta Pass, Sierra Blanca, the famous San Luis Valley, Phantom Curve, Toltec Gorge, Animas Canon, and all the wonders of the great Silver San Juan region, the mountains and canons, the fruit lands and rivers of western Colorado, up into cloudland over the famous Marshall Pass and down into the abysmal wonders of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas and Royal Gorge, and in the midst of all of which there arise and pass in review the lofty heads of mountain promontories, the Sangre de Christo, Pike's Peak, Gray's Peak, Long's Peak, and other stately giants of the Rockies, so famous in the history of Colorado and the civilization of the west.

Medical Chemistry, Urinalysis and Pharmacy.

A ten weeks' course in these branches will be given at the Kansas Medical College, beginning April 4, 1894.

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